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U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C.

# N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

AUGUSTA, GA., NOVEMBER 6, 1910

**PLANTING COTTON SEEDS**—We are largest shippers in United States for American use and Foreign Exports.

## PRICES COTTON SEED

**WIRE FOR CAR LOAD PRICES! OR WRITE.**

We expect very high cotton seeds later. The boll weevil area has increased, and more seed will be in demand. The South Atlantic States, from which seed come from, have 25 per cent. decreased crop, and therefore less seed to sell. Oil mill prices are more than double what they were two years ago. They are finding in Mississippi and Louisiana that second year plantings are about 15 days late, therefore, they cannot plant their own seed, as grown from our seed. Furthermore, the ginner's report is making our farmers talk about 20c. cotton. High lint makes high seed prices.

**COTTON SEED FOR BOLL WEEVIL LANDS**—These types occupy the first few pages of this Catalogue. Keep this catalogue—it has the best descriptions of cotton types ever written.

**NOTE!**—We are largest jobbers of Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Soja Beans, Seed Corns, Sorghums, Pea Nuts, Vetches, Crimson Clover, Etc.

# GEORGIA COTTON SEEDS

**The Leading Types of Cotton Grown in the South To-Day and Descriptions of Each.**

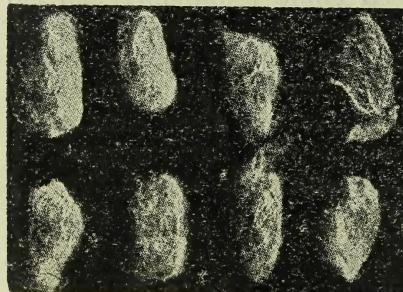
(Written by N. L. Willet, of N. L. Willet Seed Company, of Augusta, Ga.)

## COTTON IN THE SOUTH.

**The South Stands Between the World and Nakedness.**

The cotton plant of our fathers scarcely had a name. Even the young of this generation can remember the time when the advent of David Dickson and Simpson cotton gave a beginning to cotton breeding. Today there are hundreds of types. The cotton plant of the past was large and limby and if it had seven or eight bolls per plant the owner was content. Today a plant numbers its bolls by the hundreds. The ordinary type of the old cotton had three locks to the boll, the came four, then came five, and today six locks are being bred. In the past one boll to the joint was the maximum; then came cottons showing two bolls to the joint, and one type is being bred today which will give largely to the joint three bolls. In the old times if a cotton thirled itself at the gin, it did well; today we have types that turn out 43 to 45 pounds of lint to the 100 pounds of seed cotton.

**FIFTY COTTON TYPES LISTED**—We list below some fifty cottons which is more than any house dealing in Cotton seeds in the world lists. Wire collect, for prices in car lots (1,000 bushels).



Cotton Planting Seed.

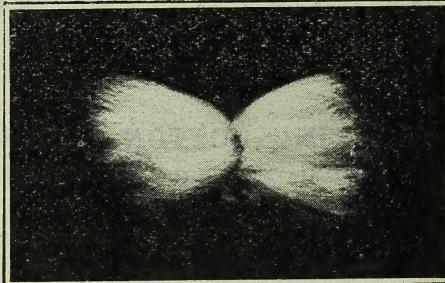
**LARGEST COTTON CATALOGUE**—This is the largest cotton catalogue ever before published.

**COTTONS NOT LISTED**—Write us concerning any cottons unlisted that you want. We are in close touch with all originators, and will get the cotton for you.

**COTTON PLANTING SEED**—(See Cut)—We are the largest dealers in the world of cotton seed for planting purposes. We sell more cotton planting seeds than any house in the world—selling them for American use and for foreign exportations. The various European and South American governments engaged in exploiting cotton growing in remote districts have continuously and for years come to us for seeds in large amounts.

Augusta is the South Atlantic cotton center with some 400,000 bales cotton; has

four large cotton compresses; a large number of private cotton warehouses and two of the finest and largest bonded cotton warehouses, with latest improvements, in the world. Augusta has more cotton mills than



Short Staple Lint.

any city in the South. Usually cotton lint brings a higher price here than in any city in the South, and for long periods in the year it has an equal price to the New York markets.

## QUALITY OF OUR COTTON SEEDS—

We buy our seed of originators, or from scientific growers from seed bought of originators, in car lots. We know our growers; we know what is genuine seed of each type. When you buy of farmers or miscellaneous shippers you have no guarantee whatever.

## BLACK LINTLESS COTTON SEEDS.—

As nearly all of our cottons today have some black seed in them, it is well to give the following data—since there are some who believe that the black seeds will have no lint. The best and most scientific grower of cotton today in the South, says this: "Black seed has as much lint on it as the other kind. Many of our people believe that the lint on black seed is longer than the lint from fuzzy seed, and there are some of our people who actually pick out these black seed in planting in preference to the fuzzy seed. I planted this year, absolutely all fuzzy seed, but I have today the usual amount of black seed in them. There seems to be more black seed in cotton in droughty years."

**BONDED WAREHOUSE STORAGE**—Our cotton seeds are stored in an Augusta Bonded Warehouse. We brand our cotton bags. Each car, as it comes in, is stored; kept at all times wholly separate to itself; keeping conspicuous the grower's name and type; no errors in shipping can occur.

**OUR COTTON PLANT CUTS**—Our cuts are not misleading abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, grown in 4 ft. trenches, manured up to the top and plants watered. Our cuts are the normal plants on average land.

**COTTON SEED FOR BOLL WEEVIL STATES**—Augusta is the best habitat for the growing of the cotton plant; therefore Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Louisiana,

Alabama, on this account, and all boll weevil States should come each year to us for seed. We have supplied for fifteen years the United States government, the various Southern Experiment Stations, and the various foreign governments engaged in exploiting cotton with their seed. We sell sacked, 30 pounds to the bushel; 1,000 bushels to the car and, at some points 1,200 bushels make a car.

Very early leading cottons for boll weevil States are:

Medium Boll—Kings, Toole, Money Maker, Bank Account and Simpkins.

Big Bolls—Beats All, Cooks, Mebane Triumph, Cleveland, World's Wonder and Rowden. See descriptions below.

**BOLL WEEVIL COTTON NOTES**—Plant the above cottons early; and plant seed less than one inch deep. Plant only cottons that set fruit early, and rapidly, and mature them quickly, and that have early maturing plants—mostly the short fruit limbs. On rich bottom lands where rank cottons rot their bolls, plant Toole, Money Maker, Kings and Simpkins. Some contend that the early cottons such as Kings and Simpkins, etc., in the boll weevil sections, should not be planted early; but should be planted between May 15th and May 20th. This date is in the growing season of cotton planting, and the plant is quickly thus developed. They contend too, that since the weevil lives only on cotton and dies if they cannot get it, that early planting simply perpetuates the species.

**AN OUTRAGE AND A WARNING!**—Hundreds of cars of supposedly "early cotton seed" have been sold in the past few years, an dare being sold now in the Boll Weevil districts each season, by Carolina cotton seed oil mills, who simply ship out their miscellaneous scrub stock from different piles. This product ultimately finds itself in farmers' hands and is sold for early straight types. I know one oil mill in North Carolina who sold 20 cars in the winter of 1909 into the Southwest—cotton seed supposedly early early King's but which in fact was miscellaneous late seed as brought into the oil mill.

I would also warn against much of the "farmers' seeds" as advertised in the agricultural papers, grown by unscientific growers, uninformed as to what constitutes true type, and who are ignorant of the absolute heredity of their own seed. It is better always to come to scientific headquarters.

**Boll Weevil Planters** must not plant in 1911 their own home-grown seed; because first, their seed this year is of poor quality; second, it is infected with Boll Weevils; third, it is not so early as the seed that we offer.

**COTTON PLANTING SEED PRICES FOR 1910-11**—Cotton lint is 30 per cent higher than 1 year ago, which stimulates planting. On account of larger boll weevil area as today infested, which southeast most supply in seeds, and because southeast's crop is 1-3 short—we believe in very high prices January 1911 for fancy planting cotton seeds. Buy now.

#### COTTON SEED GERMINATION TEST—

A test for germination is to cut the seed with a knife and examine and taste kernel; if same is yellowish gray and tastes mealy and oily seed are good. Always test your seeds.

#### COTTON SEED FREIGHT RATES—

Our Mr. Willet induced the Georgia Railroad Company, in 1906, to reduce rates in Georgia on "Planting Cotton Seed," car lots, to nearly half their former rates. Therefore, give him your cotton seed trade.

#### FREIGHT RATES COTTON SEED

Not Guaranteed.

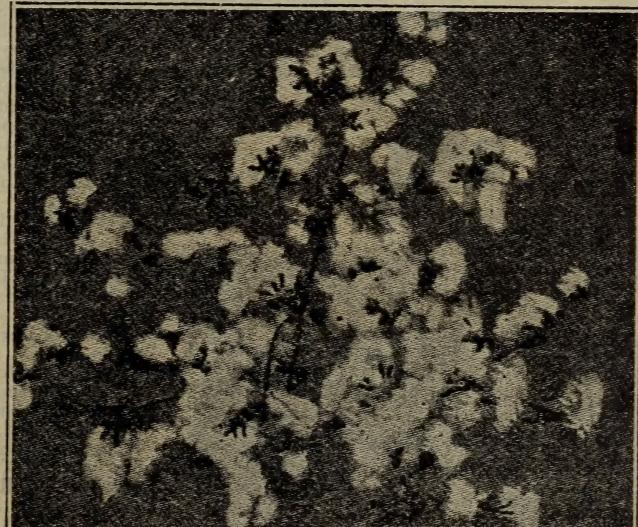
Freight car lots, Augusta to Texas Common Points, 54c (30,000 lbs), per 100, and to New Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg, 24 cents 100 lbs, car lots 30,000 lbs.; and less than car 40 to 42 cents per 100 lbs.

We will gladly get freight rates for you to any point and wire you.

**COTTON CULTURE**—Break 8 to 10 inches deep with 2-horse plow, and harrow with smoothing harrow; plant with cotton planter; rows 3 1-2 feet to 4 feet apart. Chop out, when cotton is up, spacing in rows 16 to 20 inches apart in the drill—1 or 2 plants to the hill, according to the land. Give wide spacing to long staples. Cultivate with cultivator, shallow and level, about every 10 days, breaking crust and leaving a dust mulch to retard loss of moisture. Do not disturb roots. Manure on side late in season.

#### ANTI-BOLL WEEVIL COTTONS

**TOOLE COTTON**—(See Cut)—Short Staple. Early for Boll Weevil Lands. Of the King type, low bush; shapely height, 3.73



Toole Cotton.

feet; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 lb. seed cotton. Bolls small. Pre-eminently the Prolific Cotton for the South. At recent test Alabama Experiment Station of 32 varieties, Toole stood first; stood first Georgia Experiment Station 1906; first at South Carolina Experiment Station 1906. Three gin tests showed 40 to 42 per cent. at gin. Large amounts sold in Texas for planting after

Irish potatoes and other spring crops. Texas reports it does not shed with them as badly as others, 1,250 pounds gins out a bale 505 to 510 pounds. A friend at Augusta ginned out by November 1, 1907, 80 bales 500 lbs. each on 80 acres. A cut shows stalk 75 bolls all open October 10—other stalks partially open showed over 200 bolls. Alabama Experiment Station reports 81 per cent. picked in fields by September 7th—only a few days later than King's. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 stalks to hill. Originated some half dozen years ago at Augusta. Today four-fifths of our best planters in the county grow nothing else, and it is scattered from North Carolina to Texas. A cross between King and Peterkin—has good qualities of both—far earlier than Peterkin, taller and larger than King and bigger boll'd. On rich land three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting till late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drought and negro usage. Very stocky, limbs close with short bol joints often 5 to 8 bolls on short stems from the secondary limbs. Bolls medium size, seeds small, 40 to 42 per cent. lint. Matures a heavy crop early, reacts quickly and hurries for a full top crop. These qualities, with a thin foliage, make it a wonderfully prolific cotton.

The seed, small to medium, is green-white with several per cent. of black seed. The per cent. of hull is perhaps the smallest of all cottons—a decrease in hulls meaning usually an increase in lint. This cotton deserves the widest adoption in the South. Many double joints are found in this cotton. It is far easier to pick than Peterkin. There are numerous instances of producing three bales to the acre of Toole cotton. Stands at head of all cottons at Augusta.

An Augusta grower, 1908, made 120 bales on 125 acres. One of our growers made 150 bales on 150 acres, and one made 600 bales on 600 acres.

We are furnishing this year a large number of car loads of Toole cotton seed to the

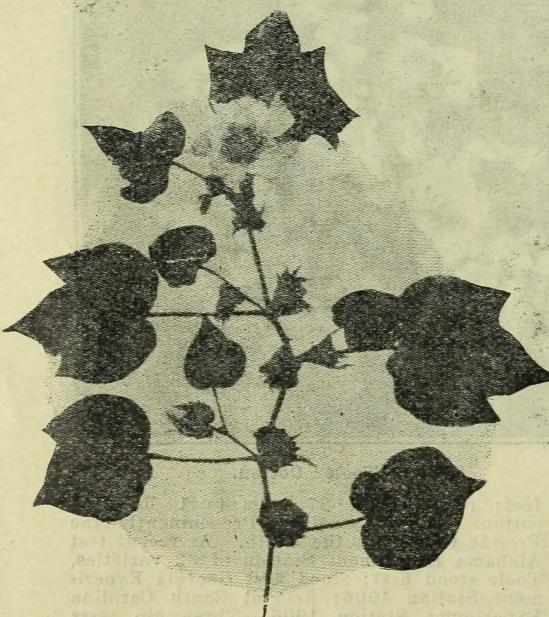
various United States Agricultural Experimental Stations in the Southwest, because, as they say, Toole is not only early but it is exceedingly prolific; and is especially valuable on the rich bottom lands of the Southwest because the stalk of Toole does not grow too large. We sold five cars of Toole to one Boll Weevil Louisiana man last year who was so much pleased with it, in comparison with other early cottons, that he is now negotiating for five cars more.



King's Cotton.

One bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels at \$1.30; 10 at \$1.20; 25 to 50, at \$1.10; 100 at \$1.00.

**WILLET'S SPECIAL KING'S COTTON—See Cut—(Short Staple)—(Syn. "Sugar Loaf")**—Tolerably small stalk, with spreading limbs, pyramid shape. The earliest cotton in United States. 103 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. About 38½ pounds lint to 100 pounds seed cotton. North Carolina growers report 40 per cent! 82 per cent open by September 1. Average about 3 feet high. We have shipped some years as much as 30 cars into Texas, &c. King's opens in Texas, July 15; in Georgia, several weeks later. Prolific—the writer makes 1 ¼ bales per acre. The writer planted King's cotton last year, June 30th, and it had blooms in six weeks. It had no rain from the first of July to August 15th, yet many stalks showed at least 250 bolls open and matured. It turned out better than any other cotton on the place. For three years we have gathered over a bale to the acre on a certain 20 acres of land without fertilization except that received from winter vetches sown in fall and cut May 1st. N. C. Exp. Station reports King's: "Stood first in 1903 and 1905, second in 1904, third in 1906, and fourth in 1907." Boll is medium; seed, very small and green-white. Often makes a second and fine top crop. Invaluable for planting after wheat, oats and beardless barley, and Irish potatoes are off the ground. It is particularly a 90-day cotton. Wherever a short growing season is a necessity, King's is above all other. The salvation of Texas and Louisiana and Mississippi in the Mexican boll weevil district. King's makes its crop before boll weevils have become (through their cycles) numerous. The Boll Weevil States should come here every year henceforth for these and other seed in preference to weevil infested seed. The old name of this cotton



King Bloom Showing Red Spots.

in its North Carolina home was and is "Sugar Loaf," named thus on account of its pyramid shape, and with about 20 per cent. of the blooms showing red spots on them. This is the King's as is annually sold today. Our North Carolina growers, whose crops we control, which we call Willet's Special King's, has bred this cotton so as to now show 80 to 85 per cent. blooms, per stalk, with red spot on them. Our type is the most perfect King's cotton to-day sold. If the modern time summer fertilization methods are used on King cotton, a second crop or top crop always can be obtained. The fact that the King cotton crop is gathered in the field earlier than other cottons, and the fact that it is planted later than other cottons gives the cotton grower some six months of time intervening between cotton crops in which time leguminous winter crops of the varied grains can be grown, thus producing always two crops a year on the same land. Largely immune to anthracose—only 1 per cent.

We offer this North Carolina King's stock f.o.b. Augusta: 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 at \$1.35; 25 at \$1.20; 50 to 100, at \$1.15. Will price car lots as wanted.

**WILLET'S SPECIAL SIMPKINS EARLY PROLIFIC COTTON**—Early for Boll Weevil Lands. (Short Staple)—Certain exploiters have advertised this cotton as being 10 days earlier than Kings and have made big money on it. This is wholly untrue; unjust to buyers. King's and Simpkins open at same. Read what we say above in "King's." The originator in North Carolina, writes of it as follows:

"The superiority of this cotton over all others, consists in its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting. Has long limbs which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields 40 per cent. lint at the gin. This cotton received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, 1905, 1906 and 1907 for best stalk, best seed, best yield per acre, and best bolls." He also adds that one grower in Louisiana, who planted 1,200 acres in it, was so pleased that he sold about 7,000 bushels of this Carolina seed; while this grower lived in a completely infected boll weevil district, yet he made 509 pounds lint per acre with Simpkins and made only 200 pounds with some later cotton; his Simpkins was planted April 1st and April 15th, and yet the planter says that in 95 days from planting his cotton plants were full of fruit."

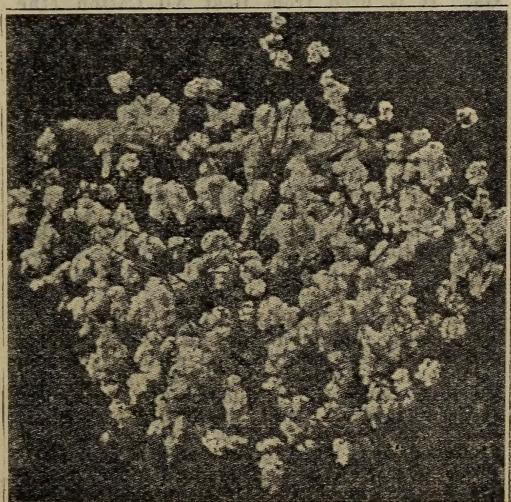
The originator writes us that his seed "came originally from a King field. The North Carolina Experiment Station writes us that 'Simpkins and King's cotton are of the same general type; Simpkins cotton is a strain of King's; the Experiment Station tests indicate that King seed and good Simpkins seed are about of equal merit.' Our North Carolina grower reports making 100 bales on 50 acres. We offer this North Carolina stock f.o.b. Augusta: 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.35; 25 to 50 at \$1.20, and 100 at \$1.15. Will price car lots as wanted.

**BROADWELL'S DOUBLE-JOINTED COTTON**—Very early; for boll weevil lands. Originated in Georgia. U. S. Agricultural Dept. says: "A strain of King; more productive than King—otherwise very similar, 2 bolls often together; seeds small green or brown gray, flowers often have red spots, 105 bolls to lb., lint  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch."

Bolls medium; seed small; early; limbs under and close to ground. It is pretty well agreed that the finest exhibition of cotton seed plants ever seen at a fair was that in Atlanta, at the Georgia Exposition, of Broadwell's Double-Jointed Cotton, in 1905. The exposition was truly sensational. One stalk

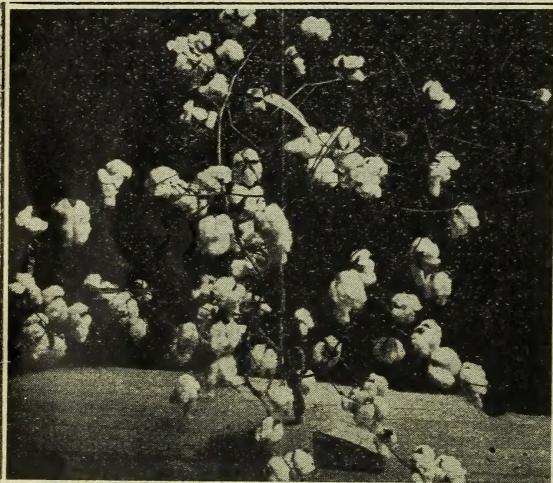
at the exhibition showed six hundred and fifteen bolls, and there were hundreds of bolls at the exhibition showing very close on to this amount. Much of this cotton, too, is five locked. The cotton is double jointed—that is where one boll stem originates usually there are two in this cotton. The originator has a certificate from his gin company showing that he gathered in 1905 12 bales of 400 pounds each from 4 acres. Seed sells by originator 50 cents a pound, of \$1.50 a peck. Very early; has the King cotton red spot in bloom and is close kin to King. The originator (who gets \$3.50 a buhel for the seed) writes: "The cotton was awarded the first prize in the Georgia State Fair for the three past years, 1905, 1906 and 1907. I claim that this cotton will yield more to the acre than any other cotton. I have averaged three bales to the acre on my entire crop. I have been improving this cotton for the past six years, my object being from the start to make two bolls grow where one has been growing heretofore. The limbs grow in pairs from main stalk, and two bolls grow side by side on limb. There is not so large a percentage of Red spot in the white bloom as obtains in Kings cotton. It has a more vigorous stalk, and is not so dwarf as is the Kings. Seed are small, some green, some white and a few black. We offer it at 75 cents per peck; \$1.75 a bushel; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 at \$1.35.

**BANK ACCOUNT COTTON**—Early; for boll weevil lands; short staple. It is one of the newly named cottons, and of the same type as Money Maker, which in turn is sometimes called "Little Green Seed." It is practically as early as King's or Simpkins; seed are quite small, many of them being green. Its form is like King's and Toole; shy in foliage; can be planted closely; 40 to 43 per cent. at the gin; it fruits from the ground up to the top. We know one party this season who made 150 bales on 169 acres. While some very extravagant claims have been made in certain quarters for this newly named cotton, it is in all truth one of our best types today. The special object in it, aside from its earliness and prolificness, was to breed into it the larger portion of green seed and to lessen the white, fuzzy, and the smooth black seed. Price, 1 peck, 65c; 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.35.



Money Maker Cotton.

**MONEY MAKER COTTON**—For Boll Weevil Lands.—(Short Staple)—Sometimes called "Little Green Seed"—The seed are small to medium, mostly green, some green to white, some brown, with a few naked black. An early cotton, the growing type of whose form is small like that of King and Toole. It is not a heavy foliage maker. In earliness it is the equivalent of King's. Can be planted close like King's and Toole's. Short-limbed, deep root, resists storms and drought. See the handsome picture as shown (see cut). Has been sold for four or five years and tested. Growers have reported 43 per cent. at the gin, and from one to three bales per acre. Some extravagant claims have been made by various growers as to outcome in the field. Especially recommended in Boll Weevil districts, and especially in Mississippi bottoms and other moist warm bottom lands. Price: 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 at \$1.50; 10 at \$1.35; 25 to 50 at \$1.25; 100 at \$1.20. Get car lot prices.

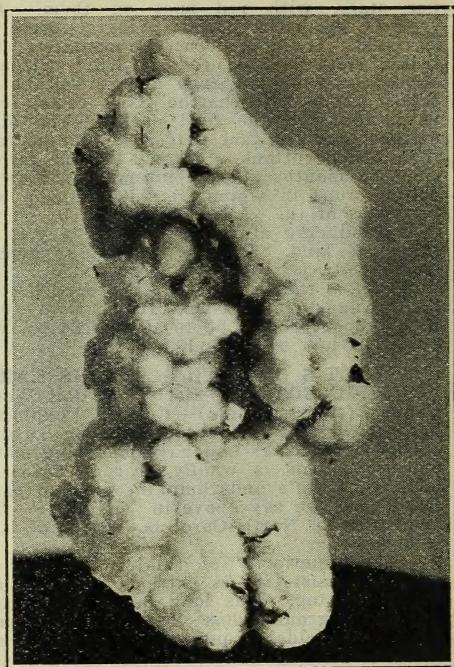


Wall's Early Prolific.

**WALL'S EARLY PROLIFIC COTTON**—Very early; for boll weevil lands. This cotton is being put out now largely in North Ga. It is bred from Beat All Cotton (the parent of Cooks) and early Kings. The seed are extremely homogeneous; largely greenish; medium size, and have the barest amount of black seed in them! This cotton possesses the early qualities of Kings, yet it has a larger boll; 1250 lbs. making a 500 lb. bale. It is not so subject to boll rot as is Cooks; it is a magnificent early cotton. Has been bred now for four years, and is a distinct type and fixed. The boll is about as large as Cooks. We believe it to be the earliest of all the big boll cottons. The output this year is limited. Price, 1 peck 75c; bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.65; 25 to 50 bushels, \$1.40.

**BOHLER'S TRIPLE JOINT COTTON**—Very early, adapted to boll weevil lands; the first bloom exhibited on cotton exchange this year was this cotton. Here at Augusta the fields were full of blooms on June 20th. It is a medium boll, white bloom. Plant has 3 or 4 limbs. This cotton has been produced here at Augusta, and is being offered for the first time. A tall cotton something like 6 ft. A magnificent photograph as shown is the most prolific limb of

cotton ever seen in Augusta. This limb is 10 inches and shows 24 bolls. "We expect a great future for this cotton which we are now placing before the public from our grower. We control the whole crop. See cut. Price 1 peck 75c; 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels at \$1.65; 25 bushels \$1.50.



Bohler's Triple Joint.

**COOK'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL**—Early; for Boll Weevil Lands.—(Short Staple)—Extra big boll. Height, 3.48 inches. Bolls large, round, blunt-pointed, 5 locks, open well; seed medium size, gray or white tipped, lind upland quality. 7-8 to 1 1-8 inches lint. Season maturing early—about ten days later than King's.

Cooks was originated 10 years ago in Georgia. Since that time it has created a sensation in cotton production and yields. A hybrid of "Beat All."

It immediately went to the head of the list at all State Experiment Stations where tested and is now known as the standard by which other varieties are compared.

It is a big boll variety, 55 to 60 bolls making a pound, is very prolific and a heavy and consistent bearer and is very early. Length of lint 7-8 inch.

Has large, blunt-pointed, round bolls, mostly containing five locks, opens well and is very easily picked; medium-sized, gray, white tubed seed. The stalk has a splendid root system, makes a strong, well-limbed stalk, with medium short points.

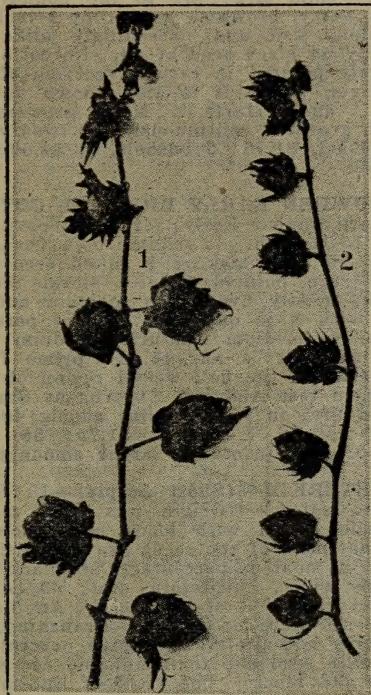
Below I give some of its records at the different State Experiment Stations:

At the Georgia Station it has ranged as follows:

First in 1903, first in 1904, first in 1905, third in 1906, and third in 1907, making a remarkable record.

At the Agricultural College of Mississippi it stood first in 1904, first in 1905, first in 1906, second in 1907, and second in 1908.

At the Auburn, Alabama, Station it stood



No. 1, Big Bolls. No. 2, Little Bolls.

second in 1905, first in 1906.

It also led at the North Carolina Station in 1904, second in 1905, and first in 1906. See Cut. Gins 40 to 44 per cent. Prolific—often 1 1-2 bales to acre. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 at \$1.50; 25 at \$1.25; 50 to 100 at \$1.15.

**MEBANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH BIG BOLL COTTON.**—(Short Staple)—For Boll Weevil Lands. Largely storm proof. Lint 15-16 in. Large immune to anthracnose—only 0.70 per cent.

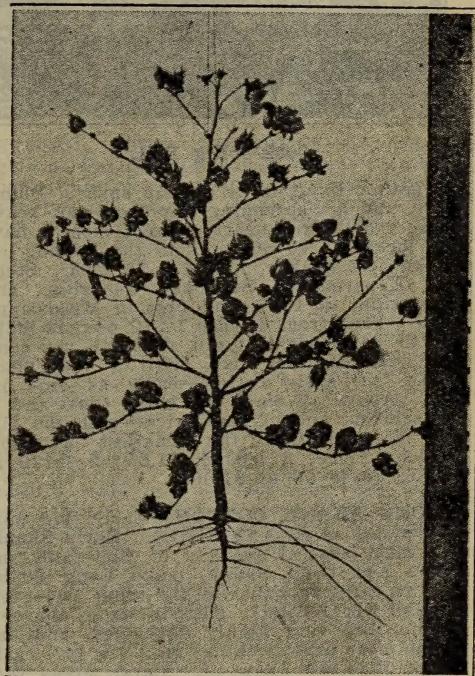
Originated in Texas. Big boll; in fact an immense boll, 46 to 50 bolls making 1 lb. of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent. of lint at the gin. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish-white, with some green seeds showing its hybrid character. Storm resistant. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil, and is there sold in large amounts and at high prices. Its lint percentage is often 40 to 42. This seed was distributed by the Agricultural Department and excited great interest and general approbation in Texas. The demand for this seed will be heavy after this year. We have growing contracts in large amounts.

The largest cotton seed wholesale dealers in Texas writes us: "The Mebane Triumph Big Boll Cotton matures just one week later than the King, from seed raised in Texas, but I am under the impression that seed raised in your latitude or further north would mature in this climate equally as early as the King, and the Mebane cotton is so far superior to the King in every other feature that I believe it is the coming cotton of the two. I was the first person to introduce the Mebane into South Texas and it is now the most popular cotton we have. It produces 38 to 40 per cent. lint; is easily picked and at the same time is, in a measure, storm proof."

The originator says: "This cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep-rooted stalk that resists drought well. Has long limbs with short points. Begins to form bolls near the ground and close to stalk. Bolls are large, mostly five lock. Produces large, well developed bolls at top of stalk and end of limbs to the end of the season. Fifty of the largest bolls make a pound. The cotton stays in well after opening. It is the earliest big boll cotton, 1,300 to 1,500 pounds seed cotton made 500 to 600-lb bales.

One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 at \$1.50; 25 to 50 at \$1.25. Get prices on car lot.

**CLEVELAND BIG BOLL.**—Early; for Boll Weevil Lands. An Experimental Station says: "This variety has been grown in our tests for three years. It stood second in 1906, first in 1907 and first, by a small margin in 1908. It has large bolls and good fiber which measures often from 1 inch to 1 1-16 inches.

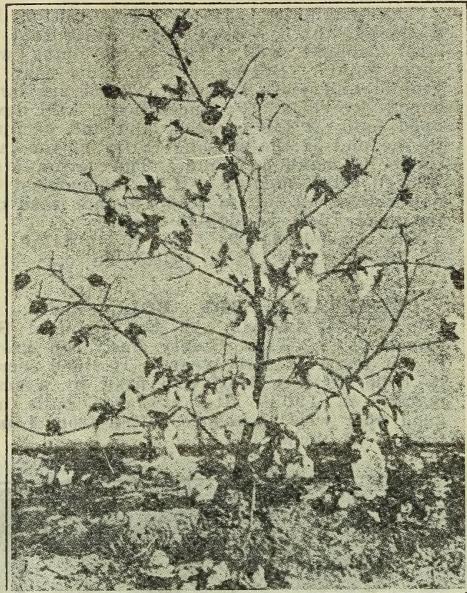


Cleveland Big Boll.

The stalk is branching in growth with five or six primary limbs; the first limbs are long and begin near the ground, an essential feature in early cotton; 1,350 pounds per acre had been gathered from it this year by September 11, on strong bottom land. One of the best varieties for all parts of this State, whether the boll weevil be present or not."

The writers experience on 33 acres Cleveland 1910 is: The season was the worst he has ever felt; the crop nearly 30 per cent. short; on account of rain the fields could scarcely be worked; yet he made on the 33 acres, 45 bales, and my farmer says it is the best cotton he ever planted.

U. S. Agricultural Department, says: "Quite early in maturity, 50 per cent., 5 locked, seeds large, fuzzy, light brown gray, bolls 48 to 60 to lb., origin Mississippi.



Cook's Big Boll.

Another Experiment Station says: "Plants large, and low-spreading, rapid grower, heavy foliage, bolls are nearly round, mostly have five locks, 45 to 50 bolls to the pound, lint of the best quality, 1 to 1 1-16 inch. Stood first Experiment Stations Georgia and Mississippi in 1907, and first in Mississippi, 1908. Free from disease 1-210 pounds make 500-lb bale—yield at gin about 40 per cent. Seed are medium size, with a few black seed. An early cotton—early as any big boll. Above all early big bolls, Cleveland is the scarcest and highest price—with the biggest demand and the smallest available stocks. Price: 1 bushel, \$1.85; 5 to 10 at \$1.75; 20 to 50 at \$1.50.

**LONG SHANK COTTON**—Early, big boll. Known too as SHANK HIGH. Early Shank. Our most careful growers of Cleveland and Cooks and Long Shank, make Long Shank just as early as either of the other two—fine for boll weevil lands. This is one of the new cottons and very highly developed, and one of the most perfect things in a big boll early cotton that we know of. Large areas that we have seen this year of this Long Shank remarkable precedence. In a large strip of North Middle Georgia there is no cotton that in two years has developed so many friends. About ten days later than King's Tall stalks, short limbs, bolls close. Very few weevles. A tremendous yielder; all of it opens. Especially good in boll weevil district. One of the largest and most scientific farmers in upper Georgia writes me as follows: "The farmers around here who have given Long Shank a thorough test state there is no cotton that can come up to it in production. It has caused some lands in this section of Georgia to fetch as cotton lands \$100 per acre. It is a big boll, early and, what is much to the point, it all opens." Price: 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 at \$1.40; 25 to 50 at \$1.20.

**BEAT-ALL**—Fairly early and anti-boll weevil cotton. This is the cotton from which Cooks originated. Uniform variety; very popular where grown; plant large; branches

long; bolls large; 51 to the pound. Seed very fuzzy, brownish gray; lint 1 inch. Seed medium size and exceedingly alike—practically no black seed at all. No cotton more largely planted in certain sections of North Georgia, where it is also known as "Carter's" and "Harts." Many growers there have grown it continuously for twenty years. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, at \$1.60; 25 at \$1.50.

#### ROWDEN EARLY BIG BOLL COTTON

(Short Staple.) Early; for Boll Weevil lands; lint 15-16 inch. It originated in Texas. Big boll, 50 bolls making 1 pound seed cotton. Bolls are pointed. Quite storm resistant. Locks mostly five; hang together and picking with it is quite easy. Lint percentage is above medium; maturity medium; staple medium. It is one of the prime favorite varieties in the boll weevil region of Texas. In field test Alabama Experiment Station it stood fifth in yield in lint among 40 varieties tested. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 at \$1.50. Get prices on larger amounts.

**PETERKIN**—(Short Staple)—U. S. Agt. Dept., says: "Origin was the old Rio Grande cotton with black seed; now bred so that most of the seeds are brownish gray, with a smaller percentage of black seeds. Opens wider, but retains lint; 83 bolls per pound; lint 7-8 of an inch." An old type of South Carolina cotton. Branching, open-growing and prolific. A good percentage of Peterkin seed slip their lint and are smooth, bare and black. The yield of lint is about 40 per cent. at the gin. Peterkin fruits the whole season until late in the fall, its long roots going down deep; a partially dry season does not affect the crop. It is a tough, hardy and limby cotton, good for hard negro usage on poor and dry lands. It is often called "Negro Cotton" because it endures hard usage. Out of 38 cottons it ranked in 1904 at the Georgia Experimental Station, as the most valuable. It is classed among the late cottons, and has a medium boll. Bolls pointed. The average height is about 4 feet. It invariably has several large limbs that branch widely out just above the ground, and this cotton therefore, requires plenty of room. Seed are small; some with brownish fuzz (others black and lintless—as much as 35 per cent. At Alabama Experiment Station, in ten years test, it stood second, fifth, seventh, eighth, third, fourth, first, twelfth and sixth. No other variety tested for so long a period has proved so productive. We saw one plant of Peterkin cotton this winter—and this explains how this cotton can stand drought—that had a root whose total length was 7 feet. The tap root itself, where the rootlets left it off, was 6 feet 4 inches. Largely immune to anthracnose—only 0.70.

Prices: 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 at \$1.35; 25 to 50 at \$1.25, and 50 to 100 at \$1.10.

#### JULPEPPER'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL

(Short Staple)—Early; for Boll Weevil Lands. Georgia cotton. Closely kin to Cooks and Wyche; lint 15-16 inch. A large boll'd variety. Ranked at North Carolina Experiment Station first in 1900, second in 1901, first in 1902, and third in 1903. Early—15 per cent. out by September 1st. Large sized weed with spreading limbs, well boll'd and holds its cotton well. It ranked in 1899 first at the Georgia Experiment Station. The bolls contain five locks to the boll. Bolls cling close to the branches; 56 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. Seed large, white and greenish; earlier than most big bolls; prolific; a high record cotton. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 10 for \$1.35; 25 at \$1.25.

**HAWKINS**—(Short Staple)—(See Cut)—Early and fairly good in weevil lands. U. S. Agl. Dept. says: "Fairly early, tall pyramid bolls 70 to 1b. lint over 7-8 inch. Standard percentage good." Originated in Georgia. Semi-cluster variety. 35 per cent. out by September 1. Medium boll—77 weighing a pound; average stalk 3 feet high, three large limbs at the bottom. It is a tall grower. Has a long tap root, resisting drought; small seed, some light gray, some green, 35 per cent. in 1908. This is an old established most desirable cotton, well adapted to all soils. Yield at Georgia Experiment Station 2,105 pounds cotton in the seed per acre, or 675 pounds of lint; 5,636 seed make one pound of cotton seed. It was distributed many years by the United States government in their free seeds. The general average in the various 'points' in cotton in Hawkins is high. The Georgia Experiment Station in one report makes Hawkins, out of fifteen cottons tested, second in earliest, third in value of total product of lint and seed. Alabama Experiment Station reports Hawkins a standard semi-cluster variety, prolific, good shape. Seed are fuzzy, brownish. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

**MOSS' IMPROVED**—(Short Staple)—(Syn. "Moss' Imp. Peterkin")—Originated several years ago in South Carolina. Medium boll, small seed, with high percentage of lint yield. Resembles Peterkin. Height, 3 feet 8-10. Stood first at Georgia Experiment Station 1902, third ditto 1899 and 1908. Eighty-three bolls make one pound seed cotton. Yields 44.9 pounds of lint in 100 pounds seed cotton, as per Georgia Experiment report. Few naked seed, medium late. Old Peterkin growers now mostly use Moss' today. Moss' being an improvement. Stands storms, does not blow out; limby like Peterkin. Fruits closely, 1,250 pounds usually making 500 pounds of lint. Not quite so large a stalk as Peterkin. A continuous and late bearer (makes second or top crop). A great addition to cotton world and to Peterkin type cotton. Georgia Experiment Station says: "of Moss' Improved: 'Seeds smallest of all; green 4 per cent.; naked 2 per cent.; percentage of lint, highest of all; bolls quite small; an excellent variety. There are few cottons in the United States today so good as Moss' Improved Peterkin.' Lint, 15-16 inch.

An Augusta grower, 1909, weighed out 1,340 pounds Moss' Peterkin and ginned out 620 pounds lint.

Price: 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 at \$1.50; 25 to 50 at \$1.25.

**DILLON WILT-RESISTANT COTTON**—(Short Staple)—(See Farmers' Bulletin No. 333, Agricultural Department, Washington)—This is the latest and best of the Wilt-Resistant Cots. Developed by the United States Agricultural Department. We copy from the above bulletin: "The improved strain sent out in 1908 has been named Dillon. A technical description follows from U. S. Agl. Dept.:

"Plant tall, erect, wilt resistant, productive, often with one, two or three large basal branches. Fruiting limbs reduced to clusters of bolls close to the main stalk. Leaves medium size; bolls of medium size, 80 being required to yield 1 pound of seed cotton. Bolls erect, seed small, average weight of 100 seeds 9 grams, covered with close, brownish green fuzz. Staple medium to short, 7-8 to 1 inch, white, straight, percentage of lint to seed cotton 37.

Dillon has held all its cotton through

storms that have blown to the ground all cotton open on other varieties.

On land not infested by wilt Dillon has been proved to rank high in productiveness, and on infested land it will yield many times as much as nonresistant kinds. A field in South Carolina where cotton had previously been a complete failure from wilt, even when highly fertilized and intensively cultivated, yielded 1 1-2 bales to the acre of Dillon cotton in 1907." In fields infested by Black root called wilt, plant no cotton except Dillon. To plant other cots means a loss of 60 to 95 per cent. of the crop, besides spreading this wilt, which today is devastating not only cotton, but also Cow Peas (all varieties except Iron), Water Melons, Cucumbers, Cantaloupe, Sugar Cane, Okra, Cabbage, Collard, Potato, Sweet Potato, Tobacco, Mulberry, Peaches, Figs, Ruta Baga, Parsnip and Salsify.

One 1910 grower says: "I got only 50 per cent. of a crop 1909 on infested land. Your seed gave me 1910 a full crop.

Another says: "My farm was practically ruined for cotton growing 'til I began growing 'Dillon Wilt' from you; but now I get full crop." The demand spring 1910 was greater than supply.

Our seeds grown from the Agricultural Department seed. Prices: 1 bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, at \$2.00; and 10 bushels, at \$1.85.

**BROWN SEED PETERKIN**—The same largely as Peterkin Improved, except that the smooth bare seed of Peterkin are largely eliminated and color of seed are brown. This newer cotton has a host of friends who love the Peterkin types, but do not wish naked seeds. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 at \$1.50; 10 at \$1.40; 25 to 50, at \$1.25.

**HARDIN COTTON**—(Short Staple)—Originated in Georgia several years since. So far as I know it has not been largely tested at experiment stations. The originator has introduced it by exhibiting it at fairs and on the streets, which he carried around by hand. It creates a sensation wherever shown. The whole stalks seems to be literally a big white open fluffy boll. The bolls are exceedingly wide and scarcely show the locks at all. The originator, in his exhibitions, has had for several years no trouble in getting \$3.00 a bushel wherever he has shown his stalks. Medium—boll 77 to 1 pound. Medium to tall size, short limbs up to top—2 larger limbs at bottom. rows trim, straight up, no surplus foliage. Plant close in drill and as to rows. Medium size seed; seed white, some brownish, some greenish, some black. Very prolific. Makes a big top crop 1 3-4 bales total to acre—not extra land. The top stalk above limbs fruits heavily to the apex or plant top, a most remarkable sight and altogether original to Hardin. This cotton largely exploited and sold at high prices. Quite a favorite in Mexico. (\$3.00 a bushel by exploiter.) Our stock is of finest. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels for \$1.60; 10 bushels, \$1.50.

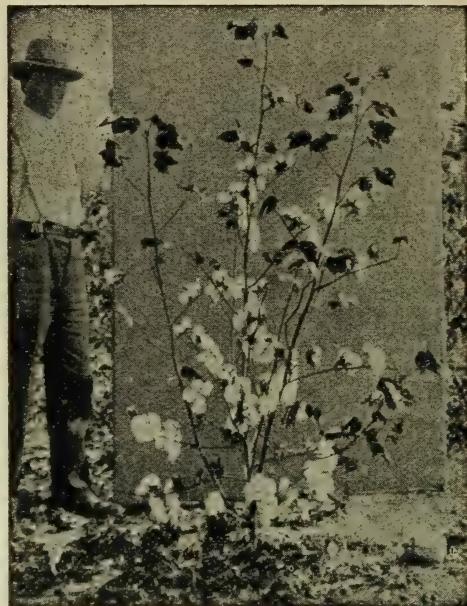
**EXCELSIOR PROLIFIC COTTON**—(Short Staple)—Originated in South Carolina. Short limbs, bearing bolls of high percentage. Plant is fairly tall; is quite shapely and few fields of cotton present a handsomer appearance than Excelsior fields. Has ranked first and then second, at the North Carolina Experiment Station, yielding 1,761 and then 1,757 pounds of cotton seed to the acre. Ranked first also at Clemson College, S. C., first at the Arkansas Experiment Station, and won a gold medal at the Charleston Exposition. Seventy-seven bolls make 1 pound of seed

cotton. It has a long tap root; withstands droughts; fruits closely. A cut of limb before me, nine inches long, shows 13 open bolls. Some of the seed are naked and black, the remainder are mixed gray-brown and green, fuzzy. It is a second early. Alabama Experiment Station reported 38.1 at the gin. Bolls are 95 to the pound. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels at \$1.35; 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

**BATES; BATES' VICTORY; BATES' BROWN SEED**—This cotton is known by all of these names. It originated in South Carolina. It yields 42 to 46 per cent. of lint at the gin per 100 pounds of cotton seed. It is of the Peterkin type. It was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. One stalk at the Augusta Exposition in 1891, in the writer's possession, showed 681 opened, well-developed bolls, on it. It is a late cotton. It takes over 100 bolls to make one pound of seed cotton. The cotton has been experimented with but little at the various Experiment Stations, but it is in large use in the Augusta territory. The stalk is compact and the branching limbs grow close together, up and down on the main stem all the way around. The bolls are close together on the limbs. It is prolific; not subject to dry forms; staple is coarse and wiry. The seed is round and perhaps the smallest of any known variety—weighing only a little over a grain per seed. It usually takes 6,250 seed to weigh one pound. The color of the seed is a dusty brownish-green, with an occasional black seed. It does not open prematurely. It has little trash on the bolls; picks easily and clean of trash. Lint does not blow out by rains and winds and sits in a stiff, fluffy, clump on top of the bolls, which mostly stand upward instead of downward on the stalk. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, at \$1.35; 50 bushels at \$1.25.

**LAYTON COTTON**—(Short Staple)—Originated in South Carolina. This coton has about 40 per cent. lint. Medium to small size bolls; 85 bolls to 1 pound of seed cotton, and while it belongs to ePeterkin group very few black seed are seen. Seed are brown or brownish-whit, some greenish-white. Usually five-locked. Medium in maturity. At Alabama Experiment Station one of the most productive of the Peterkin type; ranked first and second in 1904, 1905 and 1906; 221 pounds out by August 9th. Plant 3.82 feet high. Georgia Experiment Station 1905 ranked third our of thirty. Lint 7-8 inch. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, \$1.25.

**WILLET'S RED LEAF COTTON**—(See Cut)—A medium big boll. It is classified among the short staples, though it has extra staple—one inch long or more. Lint rough and strong and stiff. A field presents the most beautiful sight of all cotton fields, and one not to be forgotten. Its beautiful characteristic is that every leaf and limb presents the color of deep maroon, the leaves being about the same color, as the Coleus leaves; and the bloom instead of being white in the beginning, as are the other cottons, and then turning into red, are red at the very beginning. These remarkable facts differentiate this coton from the other cottons. Origin is unknown. A remarkable characteristic of this cotton is for the past six years about Augusta that it has never yet been found subject to rust in any way, nor does it suffer from August deterioration. It seems to be the most resistant cotton known. It is resistnat to rust, and the drought; it



Willet's Red Leaf Cotton.

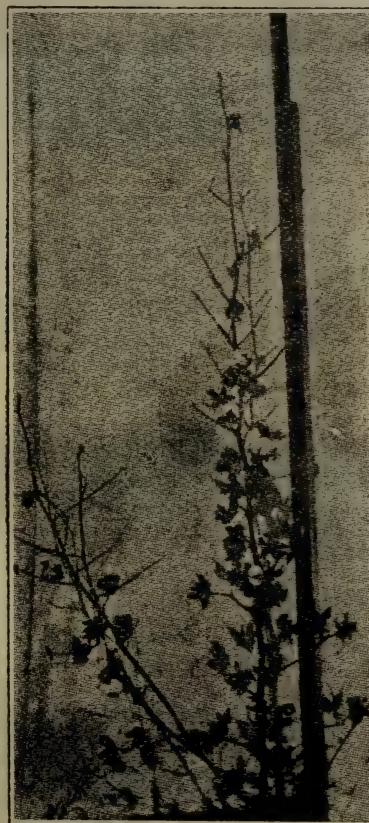
will stand more cold than other cotons, and is not killed by frosts later in the season like other cottons, and it is partially resistant to root wilt. Out of 17 cottons tested at eGeorgia Experimental Staion, 1909; all showed anthracnoce .70 up 9. per cent. except Willet's Red Leaf, which showed none. It is the most sturdy resistant cotton plant type known. The stalk is branching and tall. At the Georgia Experiment Station one year, out of 26 tested types of cotton, this was the tallest of all. The limbs curve upward. Stalk is well fruited, making usually 1 1-4 bales to the acre. Many bolls have five locks. Seeds are quite small and green. The lint somewhat resembles wool. We have grown and bred this cotton so that our January 1911 offerings of seed will show a cotton that is tall like Jackson cotton, and straight up and not limby. It will show almost wholly a triple joint cotton, heavily fruited; and a type that is more resistant to various cotton troubles than any other cotton that is known. Georgia Agricultural College, 1909, reports good results, 1 1-2 bales to acre. Our Augusta grower reports 2 bales to acre. This cotton has been bred by us now to a pure type and finely productive. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 bushels, at \$1.25.

**POOR LAND COTTON**—(Syn. Stoney Little Seed; Pick Pocket)—This is the favorite cotton with eGeorgia's largest farmer—possibly the largest coton farmer in America. He believes it to be one of the best varieties of cotton grown. It is called Poor Land because of its productiveness on por lands, and on lands that do not receive much encouragement fro owners. In yields the magnificent amount of 42 per cent. lint, which places it in the category of remarkable cotons. The seed are small, and the bolls are easily picked. It is a medium cotton in height; not so tall as Peterkin. On good land 3 or 4 larger limbs come out from the ground. It is fairly early cotton, and one strong point about it is that it is

remarkably resistant in the matter of drought. The large farmer mentioned above, writes us: "About ten years ago a man in South Carolina sent me about a pound of Poor Land cotton seed. I experimented one or two years before I ever discovered their real value. The third year after I received these seed I planted them on an acre of land and produced 820 pounds of lint cotton, the next year on the same acre I produced 1,200 pounds of lint, and the next year on the same acre I produced 1,600 pounds of lint cotton. I found out one could make 500 pounds of lint cotton on an acre of ordinary land, and that this cotton stood dry weather better than any cotton I had ever planted."

Alabama Experiment Station describes Poor Land as follows: "The plant is rather low but well limbed. In maturity it is medium early. The bolls are small. The seed are small and mostly greenish." Demand will be heavy this year. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10, at \$1.50; 25 to 50, at \$1.25. Get car load prices.

**JACKSON**—(Synonym African Limbless). This variety, which some years ago was sensationaly exploited, is a very tall cluster cotton, resembling Wellborn Pet, but having



**Jackson Limbless.**

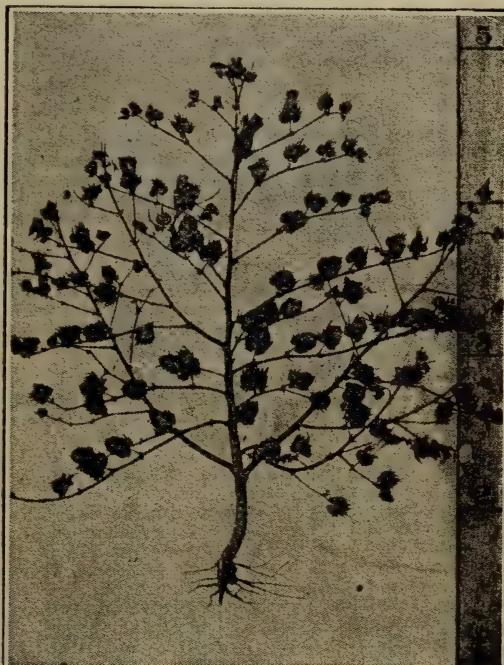
larger bolls, and cling adhering to the burs more firmly. The bolls are mostly borne in clusters near the main stem. There are usually one or two medium to long base limbs, but these are sometimes wanting and sometimes more numerous. The bolls are small, (82 per pound), ovate, tapering. Per cent. of lint high (38); seed fuzzy, small,

mostly brownish-white. At Auburn it ranked in yield of lint 1st, 3rd and 17th. This is a productive variety. Lint 7-8 inch. Bolls crowd together on shortened limbs; quite resistant to wilt.

The cut of Jackson Limbless that we present is about 5 1-2 feet high. We have seen the old Jackson Limbless in bottom lands that were as tall as a man plus his umbrella stretched upright. See cut! Price, 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.50; 25 bushels, \$1.25.

**GOLD COIN COTTON**—(Short Staple)— Medium boll—77 to 1b. Latest addition as an improved prolific cotton. Originated in South Carolina, and is a sport from Excelsior cotton. Name was suggested by the color of the seed, which is a yellowish. Cotton is small size. Yields a large per cent. of lint, running as high as from 49 to 42. Bolls open wide; easily picked. This was the premium cotton at the last Experiment State Farm in Marlboro county, South Carolina, it stood first and was the most popular cotton grown on the farm. Plants similar to Peterkin. 50 per cent 5 locked. Seeds small, mostly fuzzy, some smooth and black, some yellowish. Lint 7-8 to 15-16. Our grower in Carolina has long been partial to this cotton. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50, at \$1.25.

**COXE YELLOW BLOOM COTTON**—(Short Staple)—A cotton not listed before. Originated in South Carolina, where it is most popular. Originated as a sport. Bloom is entirely different from any other upland cotton. In that it has a yellow bloom. It is exceedingly prolific. A large percentage of lint—from 40 to 43 per cent. Fruits exceedingly close and thick; almost storm proof; medium boll. Seeds small greenish or brown-gray, a few smooth black. Bolls 75 per lb. Lint 15-16. In growth it is like Peterkin. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.



**World's Wonder.**

**WORLD'S WONDER COTTON**—This cotton has been sensationaly advertised and has been bringing \$10 a bushel, mostly down in Mississippi and Louisiana as used in Boll Weevil Lands. The plant is exceedingly shapely and tall. It is quite an early cotton and probably has some King strain in it. Bolls are medium something like 70 to the pound. The plant is always heavily fruited with cotton. It is a semi-cluster, and its exceeding prolificness in out-turn has given it recently a great push in the States, above mentioned, where it has been largely sold and sensationaly advertised in the past year. Very early as against Boll Weevil. Lint 15-16. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

**DRAKE'S DEFIAENCE COTTON**—Originated in Georgia a few years ago. This has been one of the high-priced cottons, actually being sold in pound lots at fancy prices. Early—early as Cleveland.

Short staple, prolific, semi-cluster, medium bolls. Plant tall, short upper limbs; few base or weedy pase-limbs. Bolls are about 70 to pound of seed cotton. Bolls are blunt and contain often 5 locks. Seed medium, most brownish-white and greenish-white; Lint 15-16 inch, used a good deal in Boll Weevil Lands. Fairly early, but not so early as King's One bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

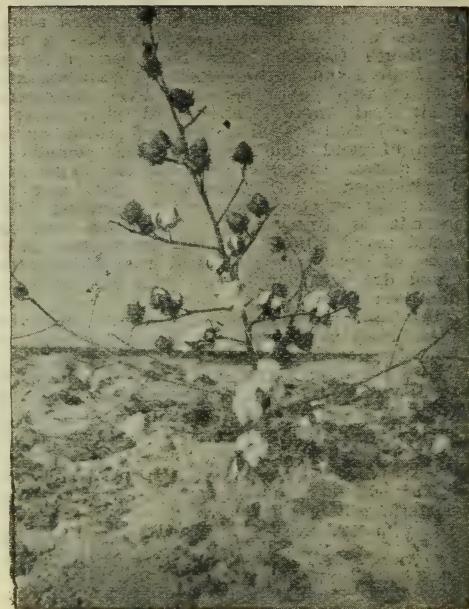
**POULNOT COTTON**—(Not Pullnot)—(Short Staple)—Named from its North Georgia originator. Big Boll. A semi-cluster variety. Has but slight storm resistance; seed medium size; fuzzy, brownish-white and brown with a few deep green seed. Percentage of lint is high. In 3 plot tests at Auburn, Ala., it ranked always in the upper quarter in the list in yield of lint per acre. A promising, prolific variety; medium maturity. Georgia Experiment Station reports per acre seed cotton 1,542 pounds, yield of lint 543 pounds and seed, 963 pounds, 3 1-2 feet feet high. Fairly early; 200 pounds picked out by August 29th. Great favorite in North Georgia. Stocky. Branches short. Bolls 60 to pound. Lint 15-16 inch. Mostly 5 locks. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

**TEXAS WOOD COTTON**—This cotton resembles in shape Peterkin. Bolls are small—78 to the pound. Stalk is quite large and limby; not an early cotton. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

**TEXAS OAK COTTON**—This is a tall late cotton; large limbs at the bottom, 79 bolls making 1 pound. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.25.

**DONGOLA BIG BOLL**—Originated in Georgia. Big boll—50 to the pound. Stands among the fairly early cottons; at the Georgia Experiment Station, in 1902, 165 pounds per acre was picked out by August 20th. A fine cotton for Boll Weevil lands. Beautiful homogenous seeds.

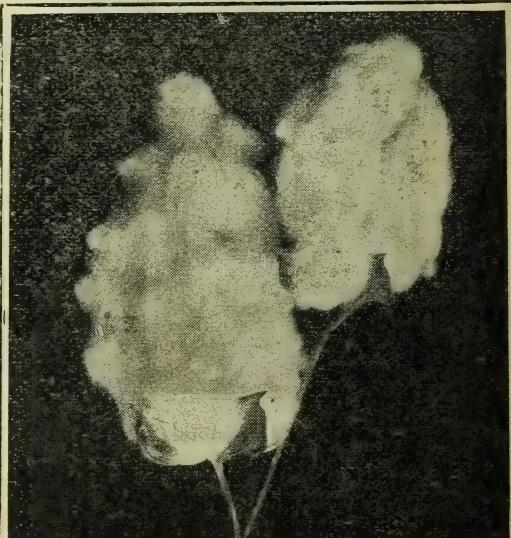
Has large fuzzy, brownish-gray seeds. The plant is tall; big boll; semi-cluster; big limbs close together and fruits on limbs, 5 locked. The lint is 38 to 42 per cent. from the cotton. Stays well in the boll. Large, fancy, scientific farmers in McDuffie, Wilkes and Morgan counties, Georgia, grow it exclusively in large amounts, and like it better than any other cotton and get very fancy prices for the seed. Large farmers average 10 bales per plow; some reports 3 1-2



Dongola Cotton.

on two acres of land. Large amount of this seed has been exported to Mexico. A big planter writes that he gets one-third more than heever made before, with Dongola, and would pay \$5.00 a bushel rather than go without. He reports his out-turn at gin 1,200 pounds made a 505-lb bale. Lint 1 inch. One bushel, \$1.65; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$1.35; 25 at \$1.25 a bushel.

**SCHLEY'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL**—(Short Staple)—A Georgia cotton. Big boll type; early; 24 per cent. open by September 1st. 60 bolls make 1 pound of seed cotton. Height, 3.38. Originally from Jones'



Big Boll Cotton.

Improved, but re-selected at Georgia Experiment Station for eight years, standing grade at this station during the eight years as follows: 2d, 4th, 7th, 10th, 4th, 2d, 3d, 3d. This cotton now exploited and introduced by Georgia Experiment Station. Its record there for eight years shows it to be a most remarkable cotton. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$1.35; 25 to 50 at \$1.25 a bushel.

**RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL**—See our cut from a magnificent field of Russell's 1910. Hardy large boll and vigorous growing; yields well; popular with pickers. Stood second in 1900, first in 1901 and 1902, and seventh in 1903 at the Edgecomb farm; second in 1900 and first in 1901; second in 1902 and sixth in 1903 at Red Springs, and third in 1903 at Statesville—all being North Carolina

Bolls roundish, often blunt; contain 5 more often than 4 locks. Maturity medium. Seed large, fuzzy, mostly brownish-white and a few green seeds. Prolific. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$1.35; 25 to 50 at \$1.25.

**BANCROFT'S HERLONG COTTON**—(Improved)—(Short Staple)—Big boll. Originated in Georgia. An old variety—akin to Russell. Good limbed. Bolls large, 45 to 58, and pointed. Seed large and unique, having green seed, some brownish-green. Maturity late. Leaves large. Large numbers of growers are now going back to this old cotton as improved. One party at Augusta made in 1907, 20 bales to the plow. Lint about 1 inch. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 at \$1.50; 25 at \$1.25.



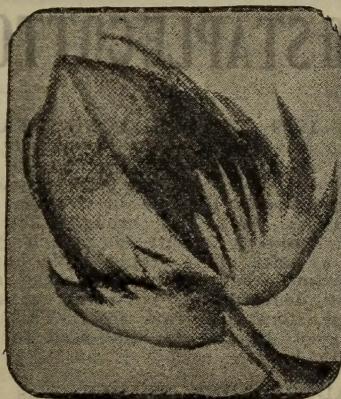
Russell Cotton.

Experiment farm stations. Short staple. Originated in Alabama; extensively grown; a wide favorite; thrifty; easy to pick; 55 bolls weight 1 pound. Medium late. Rank stalk from 4 to 6 feet high, from which the bolls thickly grow. Bolls large, 4 to 5 locks. Seed are unique in character, being dark green or green-brown. Lint 1 inch. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 10 for \$1.35; 25 at \$1.25 a bushel.

**TRUITT'S BIG BOLL COTTON**—(Short Staple)—Originated in Georgia. Big boll type, 60 to 70 bolls making 1 pound seed cotton. Gins 37 to 39; 23 per cent. open by September 7th. This is a distinctive cotton with its big seed and its big bolls, making gathering easy. Some of the most scientific and best-posted farmers in Georgia grow nothing else. Has received premiums at five expositions. Plants well shaped. Seed large, brown-white, maturity fairly late. At Alabama Experiment Station tests for a 11 years' period Truitt has ranked in respective years 1st, 3d, 2d, 4th, 2d, 9th, 5th, 2d, 24th, 16th, and 14th—a remarkable record. Well known; largely used. Have ginned 141 bales off of 150 acres of cotton. Part of this cotton was planted May 1st. Lint nearly 1 inch. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 at \$1.50; 25 at \$1.25.

**CHRISTOPHER IMPROVED**—(Short Staple)—A comparatively new Georgia cotton. One of the best big boll type cottons, resembling Culpepper. Fairly early. Made in 1905 at Augusta 102 bales on one tract of 106 acres. 60 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. At recent test Alabama Experiment Station of 32 varieties of cotton Christopher stood fifth. Low diffuse, symmetrical growth. Short upper limbs; erect type.

**MORTGAGE LIFTER**—(Short Staple)—Big boll type. 13 per cent. open by September 1st. A Georgia cotton. Much advertised in North Georgia. A highly prolific cotton close kin to Jones' Improved Big Boll. Practically same too as Wyche 5



A Cotton Boll Unopened.

locked most. Plant strong. Popular in South Georgia. Bolls large, 46 to pound. Seeds large, fuzzy, brownish-gray. Lint about 15-16. No better big boll cotton. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$1.40; 25 at \$1.25 a bushel.

**JONES' RE-IMPROVED COTTON**—(Short Staple)—A standard big boll variety. A Georgia cotton. A great favorite with the Agricultural Department at Washington; was distributed by them for a long term of years.

Large plant, and lint that is exceedingly strong and prized by thread mills. 55 to 60 bolls weigh 1 pound. Seed large, white and brown and greenish-white. Second cotton out of 30 cottons of Georgia Station, as regards size of boll. Medium as to earliness. Lint about 1 inch. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 10 for \$1.35; 25 at \$1.25.

**DRAKE'S CLUSTER COTTON.**—This is an Alabama cotton. Bolls large, 64 to the pound. Seed are large, fuzzy, mostly brownish-white and greenish-white. Lint medium to length. This is an entirely different cotton from Drake's Defiance. One bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50.

**BROWN'S NUMBER ONE COTTON**—(Short Staple)—Big boll. A Georgia cotton, with lint percentage of 39. Size of bolls 61 to the pound. A tall limbed cotton. Closely allied to Cook's Improved. Has been highly advertised at high prices. Exceedingly prolific. Early—375 pounds out by September 1st. Ranked second at Georgia Experiment Station 1905. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50; 25 at \$1.25.

**BERRY'S BIG BOLL**—(Short Staple)—Big boll; 68 seed make 1 pound seed cotton. A Georgia cotton. Well advertised. Medium late. Tall, robust, big white seeds, Georgia Experiment Station reported one year out of 19 varieties Berry's as ranking first in size of boll. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.50; 25 at \$1.25.

**STRICKLAND COTTON**—(Short Staple)—56 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. Bolls 45 to 50 per pound. Lint 7-8 inch. Large-ly exploited. One bushel \$1.75; 5 at \$1.50; 25 at \$1.25.

**TEXAS BUR BIG BOLL**—Originated in Texas, but exploited in Georgia. Medium maturity; quite an early cotton for a big boll. Bolls 67 per pound. Lint 15-16. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50; 25 at \$1.25.

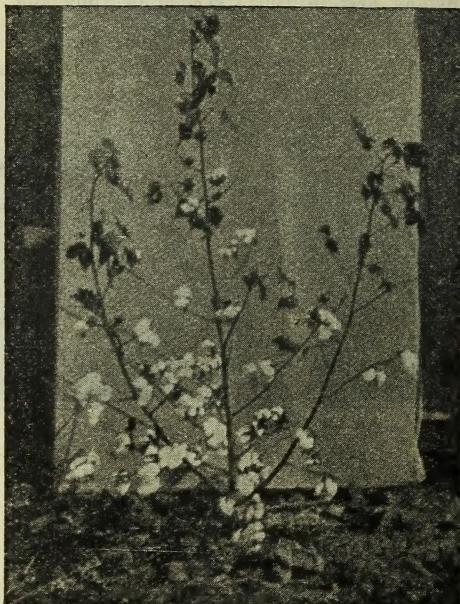
## LONG STAPLE COTTON

**PRICE 1909 UPLAND LONG STAPLE LINT.**—In Nov. 1909, and with scarcely any any crop of upland Long Staple, the lint price netted 50 per cent. or more promeium Oct. 1910 price is 18 1-2c in Georgia. The lint in Texas, fal 1910, brought 24c per lb. Our growers report as much yield per acre as with short staple. We have a large demand from Africa for these seed. The home demand too is heavy with no large seed stock to draw from. This will bring a good demand for the seed for the crop of 1911.

**FLORADORA LONG STAPLE**—Has been tremendously advertised. A South Carolina cotton. Yields of one to three bales per acre reported from almost every cotton producing State. Rapid, vigorous growth, branching freely and fruiting heavily; matures 15 per cent. by September; bolls often five locked. Easily gathered; will not fall out. Common saw gins answer for delinting. 12 bales sometimes made to plow. Many plantations in the South made in 1907 100 to 200 bales on the farm. In 1906, 18 1-2c to 19c was the usual Augusta price of this lint. In 1907, early in Fall, it brought 20c in Boston, and 100 bales sold in Augusta at 18 1-2c. The \$100.00 1906

premium offered by the originator was won by a grower with a stalk of 940 bolls (10-pounds of cotton in the seed per stalk). Stalk was 8 1-3 feet high and branching. Bolls 91 per pound. Lint nearly 1 1-2 inches. Cotton is large branching and fairly late. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 for \$1.60; 10 for \$1.50; 25 for \$1.40.

**ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE**—(See Cut.)—Runs full 1 1-2 to 1 5-8. Considered by the mills as the most desirable cottons raised in the United States, Sea Island excepted. Plants tall, branching pyramidal. Seeds, fuzzy, white small, 80 to 90 to pound. Fairly late.



Allen's Improved Long Staple.

Fall River, Mass., mill recently wrote us concerning this cotton, that it was the best they had ever seen from Mississippi; that it was as long as average Sea Island, and was good enough for thread. Bids on this cotton from Mississippi at the opening of the fall season of 1907 were as high as 35c a pound. In Mississippi and Georgia in 1907 lint brought 30c a pound. 65 bales in October, 1907, sold in Mississippi for 25 1-2. No better Allen's Silk than ours. Price per bushel, Augusta: 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushels, \$1.60; 10 bushels, at \$1.50; 25 bushels at \$1.40.

**SUNFLOWER LONG STAPLE**—(See Cut)—United States Agricultural Department has introduced and exploited this cotton. Our growings are from their seed. U. S. government says: "Yield fully equal to short staple varieties. For 4 years previous to 1906 brought in Mississippi highest price of any cotton, viz.: 14 1-2c to 15 1-2c a pound. 19 per cent. opened September. Bolls medium, 4 to 5 locked, opening well, but not dropping seed cotton; seeds medium to small covered with white fuzz; lint fine, strong; length 1 1-2 inches; seasons early."

In Charleston 1906, 30 bales sold for 6 1-2c premium. This was ruling price early in fall of 1907. We made this year about Augusta 1 1-2 bales to the acre of



Sunflower Long Staple.

**SUNFLOWER.** Out cut shows stalks 8 feet high, grown at Augusta in 1907, with 150 bales; 1 1-4 bales per acre were made. This cotton on rich land needs 5 feet rows. We plant sometimes 2 feet in drill and rows 5 to 6 feet. The demand for Sunflower has always been greater than supply. One bushel, \$1.75; 5 at \$1.60; 10 for \$1.50; 25 at \$1.40.

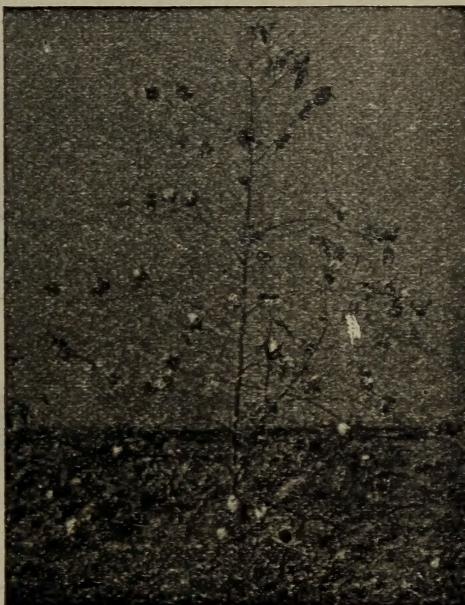
**WILLET'S SPECIAL "COLUMBIA" 1 1-4 INCH COTTON LINT.**

The greatest desideratum as cotton men all acknowledge here and in England has been for 1 1-4 inch cotton lint. All such cloths as the new army uniform, Khaki and all such strong untearable cloths cannot be made either with a short staple of 7-8, nor with a long staple from 1 1-2 to 2 inches, which do not possess sufficient strength. After several years of patient work a 1 1-4 inch cotton has now been developed. It will serve the noblest purpose the world around. The lint is strong and about 1 1-4 inches. The boll is large, about 60 or less to the pound. About the usual size of Russell. The plant is large and branching, medium, late in maturing. The seed are medium white to greenish white. This cotton made for us this year on sandy lands over 3-4 of a bale per acre, although it was completely drown out in all the early Spring, and as is well known all sandy crop cottons in Augusta territory were worse in 1910 than possibly in ten years. Price 1 peck, 75c.; 1 bushel, \$1.85; 5 bushels, \$1.75; 25 bushels, \$1.60; 100 bushels, \$1.50.

A large shipment of this lint from our seed to Boston, Fall 1910 fetched the fine price of 18c. United States Agricultural Department report says:

Plant similar to Russell, large bolls, 66 to the pound, five locked. Lint 1 1-4, which is stronger than the 1 1-2 upland staple, not quite so silky as Allen's or Sunflower but stronger. Seed large, fuzzy, grey, some green.

**SEA ISLAND COTTON**—(See Cut.)—*Gossypium barbadense L.*)—42 pounds bushel. Extra long staple; lint 1 5-8 or 1 3-4 to 2 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant 1-2 bushel to acre in row—5 feet rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons are known all over the world. We get our seed there. While planted sometimes 75 miles interior, yet seed must come annually from coast or lint is not so long. Roller gin is used, lint slipping the seed. Product of this cotton is usually twenty 350-lb bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint for 100 pounds of seed. This



Sea Island Cotton.

lint usually brings about three times the price of short staple. The lint from which our seed came brought this past season 45c a pound, and 55c a pound the year previous, showing its high quality. Highest priced cotton lint in the world. A sample of this lint shown in the city in 1906 proved 2 inches in length, and was declared, by experts, the finest Sea Island lint ever in Augusta. It is almost indistinguishable from silk. In spite of the Sea Island Seed Trust, we offer finest seed. We do not use seed from South Georgia or Florida—the lint being short and inferior. One bushel (42 lbs.) \$2.00; 5 bushels, at \$1.90; 10 bushels, at \$1.80; 25 bushels, at \$1.75 per bushel.

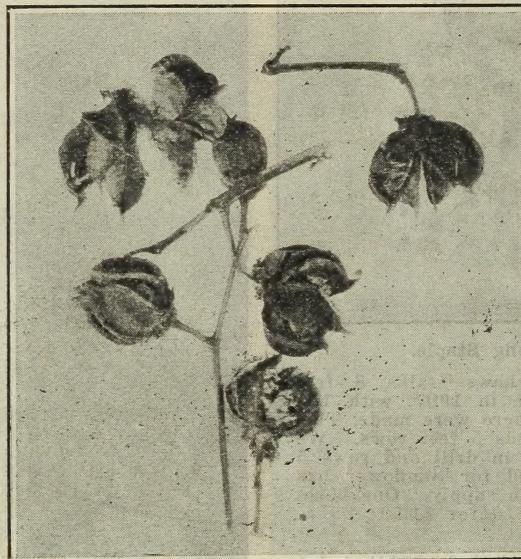
**SEA ISLAND-ANTI WILT**—The wilt disease which is devastating large portions of our land and which makes impossible in these lands the growing of upland cottons, and which is the same disease that attacks Water Melons, Cow Peas and various garden plants—we find this disease also in the Sea Island fields and it is a serious problem that is growing. The only recourse is to use Sea Island cotton Seed Anti Wilt, just as in uplands we use Dillon Cotton seed which is anti-wilt. This Anti Wilt Sea Island has been bred now some six or eight years by the United States Government and serves a most noble purpose.

The grade of our immune cotton, is known as "extra fine;" lint last season sold for 45c; yield 32 to 35 lbs. of seed cotton. It is a hardy cotton; a fine bearer. Made as much as 326 lbs. of lint per acre last year, on lands that for three years had proven practically absolute failures on Sea Island cotton growing on account "wilt."

The lint from this in every way is the same as our best Sea Island cotton seed, 42 lbs. to the bushel. The seed are small and black. Our grower reports: gives 32 lbs. to 100; made this year 400 lbs. lint per acre. Price: 1 peck, \$1.00; 1 bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, \$2.50; large amounts \$2.25; per bushel.

#### EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.

We shall carry in stock this season seed of finest types of Egyptian seed cotton, and will give descriptions and data on application. These cottons are extra strong staple, and in length are long staple to semi-long—though not so long as Sea Island. 1 1-2 to 1 5-8 inches. The lint is imported to serve for special weave purposes. Premium, 7c per pound over upland Mid. Get U. S. Agricultural Circular No. 29 on Egyptian Cotton. Prices on Egyptian seed, 1 peck 75c; bushel \$2.75; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.50 per bushel.



Sea Island Bolls.